The Edgefield Advertiser.

M. LABORDE, Editor.

"We will cling to the pillars of the temple of our liberties, and if it must fall we will perish amidst the ruins."

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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The Edgefield Advertiser,
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EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

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No subscription received for less than *one year*, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

All subscriptions will be continued unless otherwise ordered, at the end of the year.

Any person procuring five Subscribers and becoming responsible for the same, shall receive the sixth copy *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at 62½ cents per square, for the first insertion, and 43¾ cents for each continuance. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All Advertisements intended for publication in this paper, must be deposited in the Office by *Tuesday evening*.

All communications addressed to the Editor, (POST PAID) will be promptly and strictly attended to.

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND

JEWELLERY.

No. 242 BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GEO.
(Near the United States Hotel)

THE Subscriber offers to the Citizens of Edgefield District and its vicinity a Rich and Fashionable assortment of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c

of the latest Style and Importation, consisting in part of the following Articles:

Gold Independent Second Watches, with from 17 to 25 Jewels,
Gold and Silver Levers, Plain & full Jewelled,
London Duplex and Anchor Escapement Watches,
Gold and Silver Lepine and Vertical Watches,
Ladies' rich Gold Neck Chains, new pattern,
Gentlemen's Gold Guard and Fob Chains,
Keys, Seals, Finger-Rings, Breast-Pins, Ear-Rings,
Gold and Silver Thimbles, Pencil Cases, Spectacles, &c. &c.

Mantle Clocks, Flower Vases and Musical BOXES.

A General Assortment of

SILVER WARE,

SUCH AS
SILVER TABLE AND TEA SPOONS.
SUGAR TONGS, SOUP LADLES, CASTOR AND CAKE BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, SALT SPOONS, &c.
ALSO,
SUPERIOR CUTLERY.

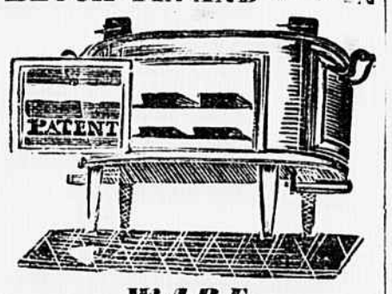
A fine assortment of ROGERS', ELLIOTT'S and WADE & BUTCHER'S *RAZORS, PENKNIVES AND SCISSORS;* also a good assortment of BOWIE KNIVES and DIRKS.

JOHN B. MURPHY.

N. B. CLOCKS and WATCHES carefully repaired, and *Warranted* to perform well.

Augusta, Ga. March 28, 1838 tf 9

BLOCK TIN AND [illegible]



WARE.

THE Suscriber has on hand a very large supply of ready made TIN WARE of all descriptions, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at as low prices as can be afforded in this part of the country. He has also a large supply of the newest fashion of JAPAN WARE, together with English and Block Tin Ware of excellent quality. Also Copper and Sheet Iron Ware—Sheeting and Brazing Copper,—Block tin, Stove Spelter, and Tin Plate—all of which he offers for sale low for cash, at No 168 Broad street, Augusta. B. F. CHEW.

The subscriber being truly thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully solicits a continuance of their favors—and offers his services in either of the following branches of his business—Copper Tin, Sheet Iron, and Roofing B. F. C.

Augusta, Ga., March 5 tf 5.

DRUGS, OILS, &c.

THE Subscribers respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Planters, Physicians and others to their *last* Stock of

FRESH MEDICINES,

Oils of all kinds, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Brushes, &c. &c.

AT THEIR STORES IN
HAMBURG AND AUGUSTA.

Their supply is heavy, their assortment good, and their articles *fresh*.

Dealing entirely with the Manufacturers or *original* Importers, they can sell their goods as low as any house in the Southern Country.

Please call and examine.

Our Store in Hamburg is next to H. L. JEFFERS & Co's. In Augusta, opposite to BEALL'S or STOVALL'S Ware Houses.

KITCHEN & ROBERTSON.

WILLIAM K. KITCHEN,
F. M. ROBERTSON, M. D.
December 6, 1837 h 45

New Spring and Summer *GOODS.*

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving their SPRING AND SUMMER Stock of GOODS, consisting of

Black and blue black Italian Lustring Silks,
Colored Gro de nap do
Black Sinchew do
Colored Florences,
Super. Black Bombazines,
A good assortment Ladies fancy Handkerchiefs,
do do do do do Belt Ribbons,
Ladies black and white Silk and Cotton Gloves,
do black and colored Kid do
do blk, white & color'd Cotton & Silk Hose,
do green, white and black Gauze Veils,
Plain, Jackonet, Mull, Swiss, & Book Muslins,
Figured and Checked do
Muslin Worked Collars,
Plain Bobinet Footing and Edgings,
A good assortment of Prints, Ginghams and French Muslins,
Printed Jackonet do
Plaid Swiss do
Printed French Cambrics,
An assortment of Ladies Bonnets,
Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Fine Satin stripe white Muslins,
" " embroidered do
5-4 and 6-4 Linen Sheetings.

Also, for Gentlemen's Summer Wear,

Black, blue and brown Camblet,
Black and brown twilled Summer Cloths
Brown and white Drilling, and brown Linens,
A few pieces Georgia Nankeens,
White & color'd Marseilles & Valencia Vesting,
Silk Pocke: Handkerchiefs,
Also, Black, blue and invisible Green Broad Cloths,
Gentlemen's color'd, white and brown half Hose,
do plain and pleated Bombazine Stocks,
do do do Satin do
do Linen Bosoms and Collars,
do black and colored Hosk. Gloves,
4-4 Irish Linens and Bleached Shirtings,
A good supply of 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 brown Shirting and 5-4 Sheetings,
Plaid and striped Domestics, and Bed Tickings,
A large supply of Summer Hats,
Gentlemen's Shoes and Fine Pumps,
Ladies and Misses Shoes and fine Slippers,

ALSO,

School Books, Cap and Letter Paper.

Also, a general assortment of Hardware, Saddlery, Crockery and Tin Ware, Together with a supply of

Vaucluse Osnaburgs and Cotton Yarns,

And many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

They feel very thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. NICHOLSON & PRESLEY.

Edgefield, March 14, 1838 tf 6

New Spring and Summer *GOODS.*

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their customers and the publick generally, that they have just received a large supply of choice English, French and American goods embracing every variety of staple and fancy goods, suited to the Spring and Summer trade. Also a large supply of *Groceries, Crockery, Saddles, Hats, Shoes and Boots,* all of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or on credit to punctual customers.

Those who wish to get good bargains will do well to give them a call.

G. L. & E. PENN, & Co.

Edgefield, March 14, 1838 tf 6

New Spring and Summer *CLOTHING.*

WE have just received a beautiful assortment of GOODS for Gentlemen's Summer *Coats, Pantaloons and Vests,* which they are prepared to have made up in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE, and on reasonable terms. Also, a general assortment Ready Made CLOTHING, suited to the season.

ALSO,

HATS, SHOES AND BOOTS.

1200 Pair of Shoes and Boots embracing every style and variety have just been received by the Subscribers, which together with their former Stock, make a general and complete assortment seldom found in the country.

Also, a handsome assortment of FASHIONABLE HATS, suited to the season. To which they invite the attention of their customers.

G. L. & E. PENN & Co.

Edgefield, March 14, 1838 tf 6

School and Miscellaneous *BOOKS.*

THE Subscribers have on hand a general assortment of *School and Miscellaneous Books,* amongst which are Smith's Arithmetic, Smith's Geography and Atlas, and Smith's Grammar, which are highly approved of and recommended by the best teachers.

G. L. & E. PENN, & Co.

Edgefield, March 14, 1838. tf 6

Notice.

SMITH'S Grammar, Geography and Atlas, on the Productive System. Also, Smith's Practical and Mental Arithmetic, with a variety of other SCHOOL BOOKS, may be found at the Store of

C. A. DOWD.

March 7, 1838 tf 5

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Mrs. Sarah Wise, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands to present them properly attested.

ENOCH B. PRESLEY,
Executor with the Will annexed.

March 7, 1838 tf 5

NOTICE.

THE Notes and Accounts of Dr. James Spann, deceased, have been left with Mr. H. L. Jeffers, in Hamburg. All persons indebted to Dr. Spann are requested to call and pay Mr. Jeffers, who is authorized to receive the money; and those having demands against the Estate will please render them to him. E. SPANN,

March 26, 1838 tf 8 *Adm'trix.*

Miscellaneous.

From the New York Mirror.

THE BURNING SHIP AND THE SIGNAL GUNS.—Late in the autumn of 18—, I happened to be in the southern part of the U. States, when some affairs of importance required my speedy appearance in Italy.

I engaged a passage in a vessel which was about to sail from Charleston, laden with Cotton, for Marseilles. The ship was commanded by Capt. S., who was also the owner of the cargo.

Without any note-worthy occurence, we had arrived within a few days' sail of the coast of Spain, when we spoke a ship which had just come from Marseilles; the vessels exchanged the latest papers of their respective countries, and went on again in their several courses. When the French papers were opened within our ship, our captain read with unexpected delight, that so small was the supply of cotton in the market, and so strong the demand for it, that the next vessel that arrived with a freight of it, might command almost any price which the avarice of the owner should dictate. The captain perceived that he might, pretty certainly, realize a splendid fortune; a consideration which filled him with the most enthusiastic joy. Every sail was expanded to the wind, and we advanced with the greatest rapidity.

On the following morning a light was descried apparently directly in the course which we were making; as we proceeded briskly, however, it fell to the south of us, and we perceived that it was a ship on fire. The light increased every moment, and the signal guns fell upon our ears with distressing rapidity. The captain was at this time pacing the deck, as he had done almost constantly since the intelligence had reached him from the passing vessel; for the restlessness of expectation scarcely allowed him to repose for a moment. His eye was directed resolutely toward the north, and although the light now glared unshunable, and the frequent shots could not be unheard, and the commotion and exclamations of the passengers could not be unnoticed—his glances never fell upon the object which engrossed all others.

After a few moments of intense wonder and excitement among the passengers and crew at the silence of the captain, the steersman called to him and asked if we should not turn out to the distressed vessel; but the other rudely ordered him to attend to his solicitation of the whole company on board, I went up to the captain and said to him that I deemed it my duty to inform him that the universal desire of the crew was that relief shou'd be given to the burning ship. He replied with agitation that the vessel could not be saved, and should only lose the wind; and immediately went down to the cabin and locked the door. He was a kind hearted man by nature, and on ordinary occasions few would have taken greater trouble to benefit a fellow being. But the prospect of riches was too much for his virtue: the hope of great gain devoured all the better feelings of his nature, and made his heart as hard as stone.

The crew, in this condition of things, had nothing to do but to lament the master's cruelty, and submit to it. They watched the fiery mass, conscious that a large company of their brethern was perishing within their sight, who, by their efforts, might probably be saved. It was not for several hours that the captain appeared again upon the deck, and from his appearance then, I imagine that the conflict during this solitude must have been severe and trying. I stood near him as he came up. His face had a rigid, yet anxious look; the countenance of a man who braved, yet feared some shock. His back was turned to the quarter from which we came, and in that position he addressed me calmly some indifferent observations. While the conversation went on, he cast frequent hurried glances to the south and east, till his eyes had swept the whole horizon, and he had satisfied himself the ship was no longer in view

When we reached our destination, I found a ship just preparing to sail for Florence, and I took my passage, leaving the captain to dispose of his cargo at his pleasure.—About eight months after this, when I had almost forgotten the occurrence, I was sitting in the private parlor of a London hotel, when a letter was put into my hands from Capt. S. It stated, that the writer, who was in the city, had heard of my arrival, & would esteem it a very great kindness if I would visit him at my earliest leisure; my coming would be of the utmost importance to him self and others; his servant, it added, waited to show me the way. I immediately set out to comply with the request.

Upon entering the room I was shocked at the change which had taken place in his appearance. He was thin, pale and haggard, with a wildness of eye that almost indicated that his reason was unsettled.

'I have taken the liberty,' said he, 'of desiring your company at this time, because you are the only person in London to whom I can venture to make application, and I am going to lay upon you a commission, to which I am sure you will not object. The circumstances of our voyage to Marseilles will occur to your mind without my repeating them. I sold my cargo upon the most advantageous terms; and was rendered at once a rich man. The possession of wealth was new to me, and its enjoyment added, in my case, to its usual gratification, the charm of novelty. In the Capital of Paris, I spent many weeks of the highest pleasure, until one day, on entering a cafe I took up a Gazette, and my eyes fell upon an account of the awful burning of H. B. M. ship——My heart beat and my frame shivered; but I read every word of the article. The vessel which I had passed the day before had seen the light from a great distance and immediately put back to render assistance, but arrived too late to rescue more than two of the crew. They reported that a vessel passed to the north of them within half an hour's sail, but paid no regard to the repeated signals; upon the commander of that ship, the article concluded, must rest the loss of two hundred persons.

'My peace of mind was gone forever.—Wherever I went that day, I was haunted by remorse. I retired to bed that I might forget in sleep the tortures of the day; but a terrible dream brought before my mind the whole scene of the conflagration, with a roar of signal guns. I awoke with horror.—Thrice on the same night did I compose myself to sleep, and thrice was I awakened by the repetition of the dream. For many hours on the succeeding day my spirits were shockingly depressed, but the gay company which I frequented gradually restored me to serenity, and by night I was tolerably composed. But the evening again brought terror; the same vision rushed upon my mind and racked it with agony whenever I fell into a slumber. Perceiving that if I yielded to this band of tormentors I should quickly be maddened by suffering, I resolved to struggle with remorse, and to harden my heart against conscience. I succeeded always when awake, in mastering the emotion, but no power on earth could shield me from the torments of sleep. Imagining at length that the prostrate position of my beds was one cause of the vividness of my dreams, I took the resolution of sleeping upright in a chair while my servant watched by me. But no sooner did my head drop upon my breast in incipient slumber, than the fire again tortured my brain; the booming guns again rang upon my ear. I sought all diversions; I wandered over Europe, seeking to relieve myself from the dominion of this fantasy by perpetual change of sights & successions of sounds; but in vain. Daily the horrid picture more & more enslaved my imagination, until at length even in waking, while my eyes rested on vacancy, a burning ship was painted in the air, and with my waking ears I heard the eternal guns. The horror has absorbed my being. I am separated by a circle of fire from the world.—Even now, I see nothing but the wide sea and the incessant flame upon it; I hear now the agonizing siguals, boom! boom!'

The unfortunate man paused for a moment, and upon human face I never yet [illegible] He resumed, in a few moments, his account.

'This must soon end. The purpose for which I have sent for you is briefly this.—The whole sum of money which I gained by my ship's cargo is in the bank of England. I shall order in my will that every cent of it shall obey your disposal. I wish you to discover the families of those who perished in this vessel; you will learn their names by inqiring at the admiralty. Distribute to them every cent of this money.—You will not deny the last request of a dying man· promise me that you will faithfully perform my wish.'

I gave him the promise which he desired, and left him.

That night, Captain S. took poison.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

THE NOTE-BOOK OF A NATURALIST.

In his tam parris, atque tam NULLIS, quæ ratio, Quanta vis, quam inextricabilis perfectio!

Last fall I was conversing with an unscientific neighbor on the infinite number of animals in the world, and, after exciting his astonishment by the recital of some facts on the subjects that are familiar to the initiated, hazarded my reputation for truth in his opinion, by informing him that in a few days, I could produce as many animals of a particular kind as he would wish to see. He looked incredulous, and intimated that I was blasphemously assuming the prerogative of the Creator. I quieted his apprehensions on that score, and told him that I would neither employ witchcraft nor any diabolical agency. I accordingly proceeded to work and took several glass tumblers, half filled with water, and put a small portion of hay in one, withered flowers in a second, and potatoe peelings in the third.—He shook his head and could not comprehend what I was about. I put the tumblers in a secure place and requested him to have patience a few days, when I would display astonishing wonders. When the time had elapsed, I brought out my microscope, which is of high power, and prepared for the review of my animals. I took the tumbler with the hay in it and showed him the slime on the surface of the water, and putting a small drop of it under the instrument, I requested him to look. He looked and shrunk back in amazement. He saw animals of every shape and figure, round, square, serpentine and convolute. I took a drop from each tumbler, and the same phenomena were exhibited. The number was immense, and so pleased was he with the view that his eyes smarted acutely from the long continued inspection of them. Some looked like little fishes, and others like great whales floundering about the sea. Sometimes they shot straight forward like a hungry shark at a poor flying fish, and suddenly stood still; again they turned as on an axis and described circles; sometimes they contracted themselves and then suddenly expanded, & cut all sorts of 'fantastic tricks.'

He acknowledged that I had kept my word. Then said I, we were speaking the other day of the number of animals in the world, and here in one drop of water, I have showed you more than you can count. How many then, are there in the whole tumbler? in all the tumblers? in a pond? in the dismal swamp? in the world?

"P-r-o-d-i-g-i-o-u-s!" was his brief reply.

The microscopic animalcules which I exhibited to my astonished neighbor are called, in scientific language, *infusoria*, because they are found in water after certain substances have been infused therein *acrita* or indiscernibles, and *amorpha*, or without form. According to Spallanzani the germs or eggs of these infinitismals of creation are contained in the air, so that they are doubtless received into our stomach, in the blood and other secretions of man; the tartar of his teeth is full of them—all vegetable substances teem with them—in sand, tiles, wells; on mountains, plains, every where are they found. Their minuteness is incalculable, hundreds of thousands may be seen in a drop of water, and these atoms have a mouth and several stomachs. They are wonderfully diversified in their organization as well as their figure. Some look like a bell, others like a funnel, and others like nothing else in creation, which we have ever seen. Some have tails and others are destitute of that appendage; some have one, two, three, four eyes, whilst others have none; some have a mouth and stomach, but no other orifice. Some exhibit the rudiments of a nervous system, which cannot be perceived in others. They are not mere animal plants or zoophytes, for they have powers of locomotion and voluntary action. They move about their ocean-drop of water like other animals of the great deep; they dexterously avoid each other in their rotary gyrations; move fast and slow at pleasure; change their place suddenly and stop instantaneously, and exhibit many other signs of volition.

The minute specks of creation have not eluded the scrutinizing observations of the naturalists. Several distinguished men have made them objects of study, but Ehrenburg of Germany, spent ten years in the investigation of them, and has written learned treatises on their history. He has divided them into various classes, genera and species. He speaks of them as minutely (just as though he handled their limbs,) as a comparative anatomist would of the gigantic bones of a mastodon.

Here are animals smaller than any thing ever seen, yet with a complete organization, with life, motion, appetite and means to satisfy it; digestion, nutrition, and powers of reproduction. Many will not believe it, but here are the facts—examine for yourselves. Since the creation, they rioted in our blood, entered with our food, planted colonies between our teeth, lived every where, but unknown, until the microscope revealed this undiscovered race, and more forcibly illustrated the idea of the Latin poet, *omnia plena sunt Joris.* And yet it is likely that even these indiscernible creatures have parasites preying on them, and that there are races which escape human observation as far beyond infusories, as the later are beyond an elephant. The mind is now overwhelmed in contemplating the extent of animal creation, and is led to adore the wisdom and power of Almighty God in creating and sust··ing this wonderful universe.

God made nothing in vain, and what end do these *infusories* answer? Would mankind suffer if they were exterminated? doubtless they perform an important office in the economy of nature, or they would not be so universally diffused. They may serve as *depurators* and contribute to preserve a healthy action in the substances in which they are found.

The Providence of God is adorable—its wonders are past finding out—His works praise him, for in his wisdom he made them all.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

EDITORIALS.—A couple of young friends of ours, beyond the Lake, who conduct a paper in "echoots," are so jealous of their identity, that they mark all their editorials with their respective initials, to prevent the possibility of honors falling on the wrong head. We have not a number of their paper by us; but we recollect to have seen some such notices as the following:

The weather is very warm and the roads are thick with dust. S.

The New Orleans papers complain very much of dull times and pressure in the Money market. S.

Freemen of Mississippi! Come to the polls, and do not permit the locofocos to triumph at the next election. G.

The audacity of the locofoco presses in making a party matter of the duel at Washington is contrary to every noble feeling, every generous impulse, every sentiment of honor. G.

Somebody cried fire yesterday; but it was a false alarm. S.

The winter is fairly over now, and white pantaloons are all the rage. S.

The young ladies in our neighborhood are rather handsome than otherwise. S.

The abominable dogmas of Col. Benton are worthy of all execration. G.

A wagon ran off yesterday in going down hill. Nobody was hurt, and why? Because nobody was in it. S.

Hints to Writers for Newspapers.—Write plain; not merely so plain that the editor can 'make it out,' but so that the common compositor can not fail to read every syllable. Take care of orthography. Punctuate correctly, and do not leave half of that task for the editor. Make some distinction between little *u* and little *a*. Dot *i*. Cross every *t*. When *t* and *f* are in the word, do not cross both of them. When you cross *t* do not place the mark so as to make it doubtful whether you intended it for a *t* or to emphasize the word immediately above.—If you are not quite satisfied with your article, re-write it.

He who foresees calamities, suffers them twice over.—*Porteus.*

BRUNSWICK, (Geo.) April 19.

Mammoth Bones.—In the excavation of the Brunswick and Alatamaha Canal, there has been discovered, about five miles from this place, a large deposite of bones of extraordinary size, and in a remarkable state of preservation. Several vertebræ, of eight inches in transverse diameter, have been discovered. Teeth, in which the top is 9 inches in the longer diameter, and 5 inches in breadth, and about as large as a man's hat, have also been excavated. These were evidently of a molar character. There have been found also smaller teeth of more solid structure, with pointed crowns, and apparently belonging to some carnivorous animal. Portions of large tusks have also been excavated, of the perfect structure of ivory. These last were much crumbled, but to judge by the size of the circles marked in the ivory, the original diameter of the tusks could not have been less than ten or twelve inches. It is probable that the principal deposite of bones has scarcely been reached as yet, though several cart loads have been excavated, all that have yet been discovered were within six feet of the surface. They lie mostly embedded in a blue clay. Thus far they have not been uncovered with care, and no notes have been taken of the relative positions in which the different species of bones have been found. In future the excavations will proceed with the attention due to the discovery of such curiosities. We believe they are the first of the kind that have been found in Georgia. Specimens will be forwarded to Scientific Societies, and we wait the result of their examination with great interest.

In the salt marshes upon the shores of our bay are found, at the depth of from 6 to 15 feet, frequent roots and stumps of the cypress—a tree which grows only in fresh marshes. May it not be that the Alatamaha once discharged its waters at this port and that in the convulsion of nature which changed its bed—removing it 12 miles to the northward, these giant animals were destroyed and embedded together, having sought for security what was then the highest point of land.

SINGULAR PHENOMENA.—The London Literary Gazette states that at a late meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, an extract was read of a letter from a naval officer who sailed on board the sloop China from Bombay to the Persian Gulf in the year 1812, detailing a remarkable phenomenon, which was seen by all on board with astonishment and awe.

"In the month of August, about 12 o'clock at night while the ship was rapidly advancing with strong wind and high sea, they were, without any interval instantly surrounded by water, as white as milk. The color near the ship was of a dead white; this brightened as it receded from the ship until, towards the horizon, it became a silvery hue. No horizon was however, visible, but the white color seemed to ascend towards the zenith, becoming constantly more brilliant and dazzling so as to obscure the stars which had been before fully visible. The sea became quite smooth, and the ship perfectly steady, as though in a calm, nor could any appearance of her cutting through the water be discerned: notwithstanding which, the wind still continued to blow, and the ship to advance as rapidly as before. The water when taken up in a bucket did not differ from the ordinary sea water; it became phosphorescent on being agitated but not more so than usual; no phosphorescence was visible in the sea itself, being, most probably overcome by the color of the water. The vessel sailed about 15 miles through this white sea, then left it as suddenly as reached it, meeting in an instant the tumultuous sea it had been sailing in before. The change in both places was as rapid as a flash of lightning. The same phenomenon was again observed two several times for periods of about twenty minutes duration; and the appearance was in both instances, as described. Col. Briggs remarked upon the latter that he himself witnessed a similar phenomenon on board the Benares, in the year 1810; that some alarm was at first caused by it but that the Captain had witnessed this remarkable appearance before. In fact, he understood that it was by no means rare but had been noticed by most vessels sailing in these latitudes.

The editor of the Boston Journal says:—We once witnessed a phenomenon somewhat similar, in the Atlantic Ocean, when the nearest soundings Bermuda, was supposed to bear N. W. five hundred miles.—The light green patch appeared to be about half a mile in length, and contrasted with the dark blue of the ocean, looked truly alarming. We passed over it, and sounded, but found no bottom with 100 fathoms of line.

The press is waking up on the subject of Southern importation. The Wetumpka Sentinel, and the Mobile Chronicle recommend a convention in Mobile or New Orleans, similar to that now in session at Augusta. How would it answer to call a grand Convention for the South and South West, at Vicksburg or Natchez, and let it assemble on the fourth of July? What say you, brethern?—*N. O. Picayune.*

President Houston of Texas has been challenged by W. S. Fisher, late Secretary of War. The President handed the challenge to his seryant boy Tom, who informed Col. Fisher's second that he would think of the affair—'At all events," said Tom, "I will give it the attention such a thing merits."

Give praise where praise is due, but deal out censure sparingly.